It Seems That Perquisites Played a Prominent Part in the Management of the State's Big Prison.

SOME HIGH OFFICIALS IN IT.

When the penitentiary investigation committee met at noon Wednesday. after a recess of nine days, Mr. S. P. J. Garris, one of the directors whose name has been connected with the brick matter, was present and said he desired to make a statement. He did so to explain a card appearing in The State of the 18th inst., alleging that he had got a carload of brick from the penitentiary for which he had never

Mr. Garris took the stand and said: "I wish to present for your consideration the correspondence and editorial appearing in The State of March 18. I ask this investigation in justice to myself, to the board of directors and to the public.

"T would state that in '96 that the penitentiary and Col. Lipscomb were making brick. During that year we were called to visit the brickyard to inspect its workings. In looking around I saw quite a pile of brick and bats which seemed to be rejected. That is what I taken them to be; brick that were ruined by the burning. I asked Col. Neal what they did with them and he said they were worthless. I said to him I should like to get 3,000 of them if they were worth nothing to the State. He said I could get them by paying the freight; that I had better take 5,000, as the rate would be cheaper on that number, which would pass as a carload lot. I told him I would take 5,000 if they didn't cost over \$1.60 per thousand for the freight. "I want down home on the evening

train. When I reached Branchville the agent had left the depot and I did not get to see him about the freight. I got Capt. Westfield to find out how much the freight would be. If it was not over \$160 he was to ship me 5,000. He was not to send me any brick that the State could sell.

"In March I received notice from the agent that I had a carload of brick and there was \$18.50 due for freight. Well, it covered more than I expected to pay by a good deal. I went over, paid the freight and unloaded the brick. I never bought any brick from the penitentiary. I didn't consider these worth anything, and if I had known anything had been wanted for them I wouldn't have had them shipped."

Mr. Garris then offered in evidence affidavits from several reputable citizens of his neighborhood, who had seen the brick, saying they were broken bats and were worthless for building pur-One or two of the affidavits set forth that Mr. Garris had offered them the brick for the freight charges, but the offer was declined, as they did not consider the brick worth even that. As Mr. Garris was on the stand the

formation about the sale of oats from the State farms last year. The penitentiary report shows a discrepancy and toward this the questioning was directed. Mr. Stevenson asked: "I see in the report of 18th you have

committee decided to get from him in-

as sales so many thousand bushels of oats. From whom did you get that information? "From the bills of lading of the man-

agers of the farms." "The only source, then, the directors could get this information from is from the statement of the manager of these farms?" "Yes; that's the only source I know

"I wish to invite your attention to this fact: In the report of the directors of that year (1898) there are so many bushels of oats reported sold, those

sales aggregating \$4,494.70, while the superintendent reports sales amounting to \$1,499.65. What about the discrepancy of \$2,995.05 in these reports? "I think the bookkeeper had better make a statement about that.'

"You see by this on the face of it that there are \$2,995.05 which Col. Neal hasn't turned in as cash; isn't that

"Yes; by your figures." Mr. Patton-"These reports of sales of oats are obtained from the farm books?" "Yes, sir.

"The reports as taken from the farm books and incorporated in your report to the general assembly show that \$4 .-494.70 was received in cash for oats sold. Is that correct?" "Yes, sir; as far as I can see.

"That report you made to legislature also shows that only \$1,499,65 was acknowledged to have been received on the penitentiary books. Now, if the first amount as to the oats sold is correct and if the smaller amount charged by Col. Neal is correct, then the difference, amounting te nearly \$3,000, should be put down as assets in your report, should it not?"

'Yes; I suppose so." "Then if this amount does not so appear, and if these two statements are both correct, Col. Neal or somebody is responsible for about \$3.000 received for oats?"-

"Yes; I would so understand it." Mr. Burriss was put on the stand to answer some questions about the oats. After examining the report for 1898. he said the assets, oats sold but still unpaid for, amounted to \$962.29. After deducting this \$962.29 from the apparent shortage of \$2,995.05 there is left \$2,032.76 from the sale of oats yet unaccounted for.

Capt. Westfield of the penitentiary guards was called to the stand at the afternoon session to testify about the brickbats shipped Mr. Garris. He said that Mr. Garris' statement was correct, and added that he perhaps sent him more than 5,000 brickbats, as it was easier to get rid of them by loading into a car than to haul off from the yard and throw away as would otherwise had to

have been done. As an employe of the penitentiary for the past 10 years and captain of the guard for the last four years, Mr. Westfield was in a position to know much of | don't know. the internal workings of that institution. Hence he was closely interrogated | on many questions of domestic ecnoomy, so to speak. His answers were

to the point. Mr. Stevenson asked: "Who has had charge of taking in things at the penitentiary, such as provisions and produce?

"Since I have been captain of the guard I have been supervising that." "Who had charge of letting thing go

"You do all this under directions from the superintendent?"

"You kept a record of everthing that went in and came out?" "Yes, sir."

"Where is that record?"

"It is at the commissary."

tiary, if so, how long and who operates "Yes, there has been a laundry there for two or three years and the work in it is done by convicts.

"Have you a laundry at the peniten-

"Who have their laundering done there? "The officers and guards, and the convicts, of course.'

"Whom do you mean by the officers'? "From the superintendent down." "You mean the superintendent per-

"Yes, and his family." "Are there any places of amusement

inside the penitentiary, such as a billiard room? "Yes there is a pool table."

"Who uses that table?" "I have, and other members of the

"What was the object of such a

"The object of placing that there was to furnish some amusement to induce the guards to stay in at night while of duty. "Where did the pool table come

from?" "From the asylum."

"Is there a room fixed up for it?" "Well, it's not so well fixed up but it will do to play a game of pool in. "How long has it been operated?"

"Three years." "Does that belong to the penitentiary

"Yes. I suppose the penitentiary would claim it now. "I don't see mention of it in the report, as fixtures or anything of the

said Mr. Stevenson. Then he asked: "Have you any furniture or cabinet

"Yes, sir; a very good one, Napoleon Laval.

"How long has he been in the penitentiary?" "Three or four years." "Does he do anything besides - make

urniture? "Yes he does lots of carpenter work such as keeping up the place and makng repairs. "When he is up with that work he

makes furniture? "Yes, sir."

"What is done with the furniture he makes?" "Well, some of it has been sold.

can't tell just where or to whom." "You can't give us any definite information? "Mr. Stevenson, if you will tell me

what you are driving at or trying to find out I will tell you all I know." "It has been reported to us that state ficers and prominent men have been given furniture. Now give us the

names of as many of those men as you "There's Mr. Cugningham, chairman of the board of directors, he got a bookpieces of furniture, a washstand and a

bedstead. "Yes, and a bookcase and tool chest, added Mr. Garris, "but I have paid for

Mr. Tatum-"Did I get anything?" "Not that I remember. Capt. Westfield continued-"Maj Tompkins, secretary of state, got something, a bookcase I think. Hardy got a couple of tables, I think it was, made. I don't believe there is anybody else in here who got anything.

"Did Col. Neal get any furniture?" "Yes, I can name a few things he got. He also had a bookcase made, had a bedstead made, and several small ta-

Mr. Patton-"When you said these people got these things do you mean they were bought?"

"Yes, most of them, but some of them were not paid for, and it was pretty well understood when they went out that they were not to be paid for. There were some things that I didn't much think would be paid for."

"Were these articles in every in stance charged up?" "No, I might have overlooked charging up certain things.' "Who board at the institution out-

side of the convicts?" "The guards, the clerk and physician eat dinner there, the superintendent occasionally, and the board of directors stay there when they are in session.' "Has there been any great juffux of

visitors there from time to time?" "Yes, there have been more visitors since Col. Neal's administration than

"Were there rooms where these peo ple might sleep?" "Yes, the board of directors sleep

there. "Does it cost much in the way of supplies to board these visitors?"

"If it was summed up in dollars and cents it wouldn't amount to much." "The fare is sufficiently attractive to induce them to stay?"

"Yes, its better than paying hotel bills. "We notice in the reports transactions in wood and coal. Is it custom-

ary to deal in them?" "No, but when parties run out of coal sometimes we let them have it. We have supplied the city waterworks

at times when they ran out, and a few "I notice here Gov. Ellerbe is charged with wood and coal to the amount

af \$246,60. "Yes, we have sold the governor his

coal and wood.' "Did Col. Neal get his wood and coal from there?

"Yes, it has been customary to furnish the superintendent with his wood and coal since I have been there." "What does that amount to-as

much as the governor's. "Yes, sir, about as much." "The matter of supplies for the superintendent's family-has it been the | venson. custom for them to have supplies from

the penitentiary? "I don't know about the custom before four years ago, but for the last three years the superintendent has been getting supplies in considerable quantities.

"Did he pay for them as an individual?" "Yes, I charged them to him, but

whether he paid for them or not I "What were the thing he got?"

largest items.

perintendent to get them." family then, remarked Mr. Steven- past six years.

"Can you give us what it has been friend. Mr. Hardy, got his furniture customary for the superintendent to with the intention of paying for it and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and the outbreak of the war with Spain a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker, fatally injured another man that they are a menace to liberty and a stoker. "I have also had supervision of that." | get since you have been there?"

"Milk and butter, green vegetables, coal and wood.

Well, captain, you said the superintendent had gotten hams from therewhat disposition has been made of the hams of the hogs killed on the state farms?"

"They were fed to the guards, and the superintendent got some of them. The board of directors have eaten slices of them, too. "How many hogs do you usually kill each year?"

"About 75. "That would give about 150 hams. What would be their average weight?'

"About 18 or 20 pounds." "Has anyone else besides the superintendent and guards been getting these hams?" "Yes. I think the governor has been

getting hams for the last six years. "By 'getting,' do you mean they were bought?" "Yes what went to the governor was expected to be paid for.

"By the 75 hogs slaughtered-you refer to those killed at the penitentiary. There are also a number of hogs slaughtered at the state farms each year, are there not?

'Yes, sir, a good many. "Do they ship any of the pork to the penitentiary?

"Yes, year before last some was sent "What became of the hams from the

"They were used on the farms, I sup-On Thursday the examination of

Capt. Westfield was continued. He said he found that Senator Tillman had got a bookcase, which was shipped to Trenton. Congressman Latimer had also gotten a bookcese. These cases were made by Napolean Loval, a convicts. The following testimony of Westfield is reported verbatim: Mr. Stevenson-"You have your

commissary book with you today. Will you turn to the account kept with the governor's mansion. When was that ccount opened?"

'March, '94.' "Do you know anything of an account with the governor before that

"I don't think the governor kept an account before then.' "Who was the governor at that "B. R. Tillman."

"At the close of that year (1894) did that account stand? "There was due \$57.06." "Read over some of the items." "Most of them were wood and coal. "Any hay?"

"Yes; a small amount of hay, a little lime, a little paint and a few nails. "Has that account been paid?" "So far as I know it has not been

"If it was paid, it was turned in the bookkeeper?" "Yes; his books should show that. "As a matter of fact, his books do

not show any such payment," said Mr. Stevenson. "For the year, '95, who was gover-

"Evans. What is the account of the governor s mansion for 1895?" "The total for that year is \$206.44. "What was the account for 1896?"

"For 1896 the account would, \$95.55. I don't think all of the '95 account was paid. I notice lumber bills to Fowles & Co. and others. This is for repairing. (Later on it was showed that these umber accounts had been paid, leaving

Evans' ration account at \$181 still unpaid and now due the State). "How about coal and wood? "That has not been paid." "What are some other items?"

"Corn, peas and horse feed, but the argest item outside of lumber is for coal and wood. "You said those accounts were transferred to the penitentiary books?"

"They should have been; but I don't "Take up the account for 1897 and give us the total."

'The total for '97 is \$268.71." "Was any part of that paid out of any special appropriation? 'Yes; for building a barn, but some of the material was gotten from the

penitentiary. 'Should there be a credit?' "Yes; \$36.65 should be credited. "That would leave what properly chargeable to the governor's mansion for 1897?"

\$"232.06. "Now for 1898?" "The total is \$458.52 for 1897 and

"Are there credits on that total? "Yes; there ought to be a credit of \$337.54, including the \$36.65 for building material. That leaves a balance of \$120.97 still due!

"Has he gotten anything for this "Yes; \$33.13 worth of things. "So that leaves the present governor

due the penitentiary what?" "\$154.11. The books show on October 17, 1898, that the governor's account is credited with \$60 for hay bought from him by the penitentiary; a check of \$146.60 and cash to the amount of \$100. As stated above, this leaves Gov. Ellerbe due the State \$154.11.

"What about the meat transac-

tions? In reply the witness explained that when Mr. Ellerbe became governor he had a quantity of meat shipped to Columbia from his farm. There was no suitable place to store it at the executive mansion so he spoke to Col. Neal about keeping it in the penitentiary commissary. Permission was given and the meat was placed there but was kept seperate from the penitentiary meat. When the governor wanted one of his hams he sent for it and it was given him. The witness was quite sure that the governor did not get any of the

penitentiary's hams. "So you merely kept that meat there as an accommodation?" asked Mr. Ste-

"Yes. "What year was that?" "1897.

"How about 1898?" "He had some meat shipped up and placed there. We bought the meat from him and as he needed any he would send and get what he required. This was charged to him at the same price as he sold at and one meat account about balanced the other. This was to save the trouble of keeping the meat separate. I would like to state.

"I would also like to state that my it was charged to him on the peniten- down to March 1 has been 5,731.

tiary books and so appears in the re-

Mr. R. E. Burriss, the bookkeeper, was put on the stand as the first witness after dinner and a bill from the Stewart Stone Co., for 400 feet of granite curbing for \$220 under date of Oct. 3, 1893, was shown him. He said that the granite had been ordered by Governor Tillman for use at the executive mansion and that the pay for it had been deducted from Mr. Stewart's account for convict hire. This granite he understood had never been used and Mr. Stewart told him under the contract for it he was only to prepare it and not deliver it. The granite was still at the quarry and could be gotten when sent for. Governor Tillman had promised to get a special appropriaton passed to pay for it but had not done so.

Another bill of \$31 of the date of March 12, 1896, was shown Mr. Burriss. He said it was for furniture for the executive mansion brought by Goveruor Evans There was no fund to pay for it the governor had said and he asked that it be paid by the penitentiary also saying he would get it paid for by appropriation. There was also claim of \$87 against

the executive mansion for putting in a sewerage system. "Here is a bookcase which Senator Tillman got-was that charged to him?"

"No, sir. I only heard that he got a bookcase. "Was the bookcase Congressman Latimer got charged to him or ever

paid for?" "No, sir. It was never turned in to About two wardrobes which, ex-Sec

retary of State Tompkins got from the penitentiary, Mr. Burriss said: "I understood from Capt. Allen that he was to make him a present of one wardrobe. I didn't know he got two.' "Well, was there any charge against Capt. Allen?

"No, sir. In answer to further questions the witness said there were no charges made by him against Col. Neal for furni-

Mr. Burriss stated that his books showed that Governor Tillman had settled his account with the penitentiary up to Oct. 31, 1893. About the additional account contracted after that time of \$57.06 he knew nothing. It

had never been turned over to him. "About Governor Evans' account I would state that my understanding was that Col. Neal had told Capt. Westfield to let it stand and he would see about collecting it. The account was never turned over to me and if anything was collected on it I don't know. I don't snow what the amount of it was.'

Governor Ellerbe's account, the witness said, had had payments made on it and had been properly reported to

About Col. Neal's account Mr. Burriss said that no bill against him had ever been given to him. He knew Col. Neal had been furnished with his account by Capt. Westfield, but if he ever paid it he knew nothing of it.

Capt. Westfield was recalled to the witness stand. In answer to questions affidavit shall be deemed perjury, and he said that Gov. Tillman had worked eight or ten acres of rented land in and | hundred dollars, nor more than one | year were as follows: near Columbia while governor. The work was done by convicts and with penitentiary stock. No charge for either convict hire or the mules were made against him on any of the penitentiary books. The governor paid for the fertilizers used. This same thing attempt to evade this Act by agreeing was done by Gov. Evans, and is now being done by Gov. Ellerbe. No other governors prior to Gov. Tillman had ever done such a thing. The pea vine hay with which Gov. Ellerbe is credited on his account to the amount of \$60, he said, was made on this small

Columbia farm of his. Capt. Westfield corroborated the statement of Mr. Burris that Col. Neal nad said just to let the account of Gov. Evans stand open and he would see about it being paid. Turning to that account he showed where credits to it should have been given for lumber so as to reduce it to \$181. That was the amount Col. Neal had said to let go

over and he would see to its being paid. The Use of School Funds. The Columbia Record says the superintendent of education, in pursuit of his investigation of the purchase of charts, finds that almost incredible sums have been spent for them in some instances, leaving practically nothing with which to run the schools. Some trustees even went so far as to anticipate the school tax for a year in advance and made arrangements to pay eash for the charts. The attorney general has been requested to give his opinion as to the right of trustees to purchase supplies after this fashion. The opinion is not ready just yet, but generally speaking it will hold that trustees have no such right. When the maps and charts have thus been purchased there is no doubt but that they should be paid for. But that is a question for the agent and the trustees to settle amongst themselves. It may be, however, that it will be legal to enter into an arrangement to purchase now. and the supplies to be paid for when next year's taxes are available. Trustees throughout the state are much interested in the subject and many letters are being received by Mr. McMahan in reference thereto. There does not appear to be any objection to the supplies themselves, many teachers believing them first class aids in the school room, but it is a question whether such luxuries should be indulged in when the school fund is already too small.

A Narrow Escape.

A soldier of the Fifteenth Minnesota Regiment now stationed at Augusta. Branchville last Friday while going to free at the penitentiary. leaving Branchville. At this point tentiary since." some of the excursionists made a raid on lunch stands and a man on the ground was pitching articles to the men on the top of one of the coaches. One catch a box of cigars, did not notice chute. He was struck in the head, mistake. I said the governor's man and caught him just as he was about to munities. - State. "The superintendent's compensation | sion had been running an account with | fall in between the platform to the depends largely upon the size of his the penitentiary commissary for the track below, where he would undoubtedly have been ground to death.

THE INSURANCE LAW

The Most Important Act Passed at the Late Session.

KNOCKS OUT THE TRUSTS.

It Prohibits Insurance Companies Doing Business in this State Combining to Control Rates.

The Legislative Acts, which has received more attention than any other, is that intended to drive the South eastern Tariff Association out of business in this State. The Act, which has been approved by the Governor: reads as follows:

An Act to prevent fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships doing business in this State, or the agents of said companies associations or partnerships from entering into combinations to make or control rates for fire insurance on property in this State. and providing a punishment for violation of this Act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association or partnership doing a fire insurance business in this State to enter into any compact or combination with other fire insurance companies, associations or partnership, or to require or allow their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance agents, companies, associations or partnership, or to require or allow their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance agents, companies or associations or partnerships for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance, charged on any property in this State; Provided that noth ing herein shall prohibit one or more of such companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures or suggest improvements to lessen fire

hazard

Section 2. That all fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships doing a fire insurance business in this State shall cause to be filed on the 1st day of March, 1900, and in each year thereafter, with the Comptroller General of this State, the affidavit of some officer or agent of said company, association or partnership, who resides in this State, setting forth the fact that that the company of which he is an officer or agent has not in the twelve months previous to the date of the said affidavit entered into any trust, combination or association for the purpose of preventing competition in insurance rates in this State. The said affidavit shall be made before some officer of this State authorized to administer oaths. and any false statement made in said thousand dollars, and by confinement | Documentary and propriin the Penitentiary for one year, or, in the discretion of the Court by confinement in jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than twelve ceipts..... months: Provided, further, that any upon any one person, or number of persons for the purpose of making rates for all such insurance companies, associations or partnerships, or by buying rate books made by any person or persons, shall be deemed a violation of this Act, and shall be punished as herein provided.

Section 3. The Comptroller General association or partnership are annually required to report to this State, shall forthwith revoke and recall the license transact business in this State for any violation of this Act, and no renewal of authority shall be granted to do it for Notice of such revocation to be duly three or more daily papers published in | Those who dance must pay the fiddler. this State and for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act by any such company, or companies, association or associations, partnership or partner-

ships, they shall, on conviction thereof. pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars. Section 4. It shall be the duty of the

Attorney General or the solicitor, upon his request, to cause the provisions of this Act to be enforced. Section 5. It shall also be the duty of the Comptroller General or other official, now charged, or to be charged, with the enforcement of the insurance laws of this State, to require every fire insurance company, association or partnership doing a fire insurance business within this State, to file with the annual statement made to him a statement duly sworn to by the manager or president of each company, association partnership, legally admitted in this State, that it has not in the year intervening between the issue of its last license and that applied for violated the condition of this Act.

Section 6. This Act shall be in force from the 1st day of March, 1900, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are bereby repealed.

Will Pay for It. Gov. Ellerbe Thursday gave out the following statement in regard to his name being brought into the penitentiary scandal: "In the testimony of Capt. Westfield the public would think Ga., had a narrow escape from death at | I have been getting my laundering cone Charleston on an excursion train from ago our washwoman left the city and we Augusta. The following account of | could not get one to do our work satisthe accident we take from the Augusta factorily. I told Col. Neal about the a short tailed comet. This is calcula-Chronicle: There was a tremendous matter and he told me he had a good crowd on the train, and some of the | laundry at the penitentiary and that he | soldiers who went along decided that | could do my laundering for me. I sent they would ride on top of the coaches, a part of it only, and am to pay \$3 per just as they have frequently ridden to month. About a month ago I succeeded for the cruelty to animals? This comet the city from Camp Mackenzie. There | in getting a washwoman and have not | wasn't any mishap until the train was had any laundering done at the peni- its tail grows out to a suitable length.

Where Are the Guns. Gen. Floyd is preparing to get after naked fellow citizens in the Philipsome of the former militia companies of the soldiers, while attempting to with a sharp stick. There has been for bobbed comets. Neither can we afmuch negligence in collecting and re- ford to have these bobtailed celestials that the train was approaching a coal turning arms from disbanded military obscening our sky. That comet will companies. Gen. Floyd is looking either have to put on petticoats or tarturned a complete somersault and rolled | into the matter. He finds guns scat- | ry at Jericho until its tail be grown. in between two coaches. His body fell | tered all over the State, and has noti-"Hams, lard and kerosene were the continued Capt. Westfield, "that the down upon the railing of the platforms. fied several former company commandstatement in this morning's paper to the effect that the governor's mansion has been getting hams from the penistantial penistrom and the effect that the governor's mansion has been getting hams from the penistantial penistrom and the effect that the governor's mansion has been getting hams from the penistantial penistrom and the peni vegetables? has been getting hams from the peni"It has been customary for the sutentiary for the last six years was a seeing the man he threw out his arms belonged to companies in rural comTrusts which are pronounced unlawful

Explosion on a Cruiser.

The tatal deaths in the army since plosion on board of her Monday killed ter such revelations nobody can deny and badly scalded several others.

Seeing the Danger. The scales are beginning to fall from

the eves of some of the Republican

leaders and newspapers, and they begin

to see great danger to the country in the

formation of so many gigantic trusts.

The Chicago Tribune has for many

years been an exponent of Republicanism. In a recent lengthy editorial that paper strongly showed the great menace to the people of the United States in the appalling number of great trusts formed in almost every conceiveable line of human industry. These trusts constitute great monopolies. They now control all lines of human supplies. There are certain things which mankind must have-light, heat, food, clothing, transportation. And to supply these necessary wants, many industries have been established in the United States. Under a high protective or prohibitory tariff the vast market in which nearly one bundred millions of people are buyers is closed against outside competition, and the millers and factory men, quick to see this opportunity, have formed trusts to prevent competition, and reduce expenses. Under these combines mills and factories are locked up, men are thrown out of employment, and competition is prevented. A trust employs few or no drummers. It uses no more laborers than are absolutely necessary. It throws the work, formerly done by many factories, giving employment and support to thousands of people, upon a few factories. It absolutely controls the market for its product, at both ends, fixing the price of the raw material and of the finished product. For instance, the castor oil trusts shuts up oil mills, and throws many employees out of work. It fixes the price of castor beans, paying the farmer just enough to induce him to raise the beans. It also fixes the prices of castor oil, to suit its own ideas of profit. The workings of a trust are exemplified in the Standard Oil monopoly, which has made Rockefeller the richest man in the world, at the expense of thousands of honest men, that the Standard Oil company has ruined. Never in the history of the world has there been such an appalling growth of trusts, as we have seen since the election of Mark Hanna and McKinley. The Chicago Tribune says the people must act. There are laws against trusts. Yet the Attorney General of the United States has not moved a muscle to enforce these laws. The Tribune says the people must vote against the men in favor of trusts. This means vote against the Republican party, for that party is owned and controlled and run by the trusts. We agree with the Tribune. ote against this monstrous trust evil every time the ballot box is open. The Democratic party has denounced trusts and combines, one of the greatest evils of modern times. It is the only great party that stands squarely against them. Trusts will have a hard time with William J. Bryan in the White House, and they know this, and for this reason they fight him. For this reason, if for

The War Taxes.

no other, the people should be solidly

for Bryan.

The act levying special war taxes punished by a fine of not less than one receipts therefrom up to the end of the Gainesville, Texas, and Miss Lulie etary stamps\$22,348,367.16 4,500,068.75

Special taxes..... Excise tax on gross re-134,899.63 Legacies Mixed flour.... Barrel tax on beer 18,102,569.85 Snuff..... 330,639,90 6,468,194.88 Tobacco..... Cigars..... 1.443.339.73

Digarettes.....

748,315.89

Though the war on account of which these taxes were laid has been over sevor other official to whom said company | eral months the war taxes are still with us and there is not the slightest pros- of our state. pect that they will be abolished, at least for a long time to come. We are earnestly called upon to put themselves or authority of such company, or com- in no condition to talk about doing panies, association or associations, away with them now. Each passing partnership or partnerships to do or to month shows a huge gap between re- resentative of the first state to assert itceipts and expenditures and the deficit for the fiscal year to end June 30 will all Confederate veterans in the state. be at least \$150,000,000. We will have not now members, are fraternally inthree years after such official revocation | the war taxes with us long enough to | vited and arged to join one of the divibecome very familiar with them, even sion or to form new camps. published for one consecutive week in | if we do not become reconciled to them.

> Will be Electrocuted. Several women have suffered the law's death penalty in New York but not one since the electric chair was substituted for the gallows. This week, however. Mrs. Martha Place will be electrocuted, all efforts to obtain a commutation of her sentence having failed. The last appeal was to Governor Roosevelt and he has refused it in a very emphatic manner. He declares that the law makes no distinction between men and women in prescribing punishment for crime and that he can find no warrant for interference in this case. The crime for which Mrs. Place is to pay the penalty was a most atrocious one. She deiberately planned the murder of her step daughter and carried out her design in a peculiarly cruel manner. After blinding her victim with acid Mrs. Place strangled her. She then waited in the house nearly all day and at dark when her husband returned, tried to kill him with an axe. Mrs. Place was defended with great energy and skill. The plea of insanity was urged in her behalf and that failing every possible effort was made to obtain commutation of the death sentence. One of the attempts to save her life was made in the form of a bill to abolish capital punishment in New York, but it was defeated in the assembly last Monday by a vote of 47 to 78. Mrs. Place's last chance of life is gone and according to the New York form of sentence she

will be executed "during the week begining Monday, March 20, 1899." THE Benton Standard notices with alarm that an astronomer has discovered ted to spoil the harmony of the universe. A comet with a docked tail has no right to career around in the sky. It is not comely. Where is the society must be arrested and put in limbo until We can't stand this kind of business. It will take all the gauze and fuzz we have to spare for ten years to cover our pines, and we can't furnish tail stuff,

a decision in their favor trust methods, is another evidence of the utter dis-Trusts which are pronounced unlawful by legislatures and courts cannot maintain themselves without corruption. The British firstclass cruiser Terri- This bribery case will open men's eyes ble from Malta reports that a boiler ex- to the truth about these combines. Af-I subversive of government itself.

REUNION FACTS.

General Walker Issues a Circular of General Information.

TO THE OLD VETERANS.

Old Confederate Soldiers Urged to Attend in Uniform. Headquarters in Charles-

ton.

General Walker has issued the following circular letter giving some facts and information relative to the Confederate reunion: I. The ninth annual reunion of the

held in the "Cradle of Secession," Charleston, S. C., commencing on the morning of May 10th, 1899. The headquarters of the division during the reunion, will be at Market Hall, Meeting and Market streets. Comrades will please register there and

United Confederate Veterans will be

during their stay make it their general assembling place. II. While the comrades of the division will be the guests of Charleston, (and indeed of the people of the state of South Carolina) none the less they must play the part of hosts, and be prepared to share their blankets. and the contents of their haversacks and canteens with the visiting comrades from the other divisions, and with all Confederate veterans who may join us in commemerating the memories so dear to us.

III. In order to take part in the pro-

ceedings and have the right to vote,

camps must pay their dues of 10 cents

per capita to the U. C. V., organiza-

tion, either direct to Major-General George Moorman, A. G. and C. of S., U. C. V., New Orleans, La., or the division adjutant general. Dues of 5 cents per capita to the division, to be paid to the division, adjutant general, with arrears for those camps that have not done their part heretofore in sustaining the division; all must be paid before April 1, 1899. IV. Camps and comrades are urged to bring with them any Confederate battle flags they may have, as well as their camp colors for the parade, especially as they will be wanted in the cere monial of Memorial day, May 10th, (the anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death) the day observed in this city. The Ladies' Memorial association having invited the U. C. V. organization to join them, and General Gordon having accepted the invitation of the asso-

ciation to preside.

daughter of Brigadier-General T. W. Carwile, commanding 2d brigade, is announced as division spansor for the current year, and Miss Lula Cassels Lake, daughter of Col. George B. Lake, as maid of honor. The honorary maids of honor (for the Charleston reunion) will went into effect June 13, 1898, and the be Miss Minnie Agatha Wright, of Wagener, grandnieee of the late Gen John A. Wagener, of Charleston. The comrades of the divison are to be congratulated upon having as sponsor and maids of honor four young ladies who will worthily represent names that appear upon the honor rolls of the Confederacy, and they will vie with each other in honoring them. To Miss Wright the thanks of the comrades are due for her modest but effective efforts to influence the vote of the Texas delegation at Atlanta in favor of Charleston, and her acceptance of the sponsor's invitation to serve as one of the honorary maids of honor is another pleasing evidence of her gracious con-

V. Miss Mary Carwile, of Edgefield,

sideration for the Confederate veterans VI. The camps of the division are in position to exert the full influence this division is entitled to, as the repself for states rights in the sixties, and

VII. The commanding general of the division suggests that as many of the camps as can do so uniform their members in a simple and inexpensive suit, or sack only, of Confederate gray, with a dark hat. This seems to be the sentiment and custom of many camps in other divisons of the U. C. V. Each reunion shows more uniformed camps, and the South Carolina division should keep pace with the growing sentiment. By order Major-General C. Irvine Walker. James G. Holmes,

Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

Information for Veterans. Charleston will open her homes, as well as her boarding houses and hotels for the comfortable and pleasant accommodation of all of the visitors who will attend the Confederate reunion. May 10 to 13 next. The following information as to rates of board and lodging is officially given out:

lodging, \$1 to \$2. Hotels, board and lodging \$2 and upwards. Restaurants, meals 25 cents and upwards. Dormitories for ladies 50 cents and

upwards; also restaurants under the

Private homes and boarding houses

lodging 50 cents to \$1 a day; single

meals, 25 cents to 50 cents; board and

control of King's Daughters, Daughters of the Confederacy and Revolution and church societies of all denominations will be established. Dormitories for men with abundant accommodations will be opened at 50

Visitors are urged to make all ar-

rangements for board and lodging in ad-

vance and all information can be obtained and quarters engaged by addressing Mr. Robert P. Evans, chairman committee on information, Charleston, S.

Another Gunboat Saved.

The navy department is gratified to learn that its representatives who have been working for some time in the vicinity of Santiago and Guantaname have succeeded in adding another vessel to the American navy in the gunboat Baracoa, which was reported to have been towed into Santiago yesterday. The Baracoa was one of the Spanis h gunboats sunk near Guantanamo. She is a useful type of vessel for patrol work and is about 50 per cent larger THE attempt of the trusts to bribe | than the gunboats Sandoval and Alvathe attorney-general of Ohio to render rado now at Washington navy yard. She carries one Hontoria gun of 3.5 inch calbre and two machine guns.

Never Too Old.

John D. Clews, aged 102 years, was my trade by married at Franklin, Pa., recently to class of ma Sarah Jennings, 100 years old, who at position one time was a member f Abraham | eustome Lincoln's household. Despite their advanced years, Mr. and Mrs. Clews are still sprightly and active.

Charleston, South Carolina. ---THE---

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